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# The Bamberg Herald

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BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

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## ARMY DRAFT CANCELLED

TELEGRAMS SENT TO BOARDS BY GENERAL CROWDER.

Since August, 1917, Nation Has Called Into the Service 2,700,000 Citizens.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Almost the first action of the War Department today after announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was the cancellation of all army draft calls under which more than 300,000 men had been ordered to entrain for camps before November 30.

Urgent telegrams, prepared three days ago at the dictation of Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, were sent to all draft boards, directing them that the movement of 252,000 men under orders to entrain between today and Friday, be stopped immediately. The telegrams reached most of the boards in time, but a few men are known to have started for camp. Secretary Baker said, however, that wherever possible their immediate return to civil life would be arranged.

"I have suspended further calls under the draft and inductions," Mr. Baker said. "There will be for the present no additional men brought in under the draft, and to the extent that we can we will turn back those men who have been entrained and have not yet reached training camps."

### Honorably Discharged.

The provost marshal general's office had no estimate of the number on trains before the cancelling order was issued. All men assembled for entraining are to be considered as honorably discharged from the army and paid accordingly. Until further notice no inductions or calls, except for the navy and marine corps, will be permitted. One call for a few thousand of men for the navy is now in preparation, but volunteers to date have more than filled requirements of the navy and marine corps.

Since August, 1917, when the first calls were issued under the army draft law, 2,700,000 men have been inducted into the army. Practically all physically qualified men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one who were placed in class 1 are now in the service. The men who were to have moved to camp this month were of the registrants enrolled September 12.

Many of the men who were under orders to move this week were originally directed to entrain in October but their movement was held up because of the epidemic of influenza in the army camps last month.

### Status of Draftees.

Gen. Crowder announced that registrants whose induction orders are cancelled or who are discharged after their entrainment for camps will revert to the status existing at the time the original induction order was issued, this to include resumption of their order and serial numbers.

It also was specifically announced that nothing in the cancellation of the calls shall operate to relieve from the consequences of his acts any registrant who has heretofore become delinquent or deserter.

By order of Secretary Baker, the provost marshal general today directed local and district boards to "continue to completion as expeditiously as possible the classification of all registrants who on September 12 had attained their 37th birthday." The boards were also directed at the earliest possible moment to issue questionnaires to all 18-year-old youths who registered September 12 and to complete their classification as early as possible.

Gen. Crowder, however, directed the boards to discontinue immediately "all work connected with the classification of men who on September 12 had attained their 37th birthday and had not attained their 46th birthday."

### Congratulated By Baker.

"In entering," said Mr. Baker's order to Gen. Crowder, "upon what seems in view of the mighty events of the day to be the final work of this character to be done by the selective service system, I extend to the members of that system my personal congratulations upon their truly great achievements of the past year and a half, accomplishments that have taxed to the utmost the time, the ability and the endurance of all those engaged in the work and that have furnished the army to which in large measure must be given the credit for saving to the world both civilization and government by the people. To you, members of that system, must come a sense of duty well done which a loyalty, patriotism

## NEW SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY.

Would Be Formed From Parts of Barnwell and Hampton.

Columbia, Nov. 7.—A petition was filed in the office of Governor Manning today asking for the appointment of a commission and the ordering of an election to decide on the formation of the proposed new county of Allen with Allendale as the county seat. The proposed county is to be formed from parts of Barnwell and Hampton counties and would contain 412 square miles. The petition says that the territory contained in the area of the proposed county will contain more than 15,000 inhabitants and an assessed taxable property of more than \$2,000,000.

No action has been taken on the matter by Governor Manning as he is in Atlanta today attending a conference of representatives of the cotton growing states for the purpose of perfecting a holding movement to stabilize the price of the staple.

The petition gives the boundaries of the proposed new county as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the Savannah river on the South Carolina and Georgia boundary line opposite Steel landing and running in a northerly direction to a stake at Steel landing; thence a straight line north 43 degrees east about 6.12 miles to a stake at or near the intersection of the Barnwell-Robbins public road with a road leading to Millett; thence south 73 degrees east about 5.23 miles to a stake at or near Stinson's bridge on Lower Three Runs; thence south 70 degrees east about 5.50 miles to a stake at or near Goodson's mill site; thence east about 4.72 miles to a stake on Wall branch; thence down the run of Wall branch to the Barnwell-Bamberg county line; thence down the Barnwell-Bamberg county line to its intersection with the Barnwell-Hampton county line to its intersection with the eastern edge of the right of way of the Seaboard Air Line railway; thence in a southerly direction along the eastern edge of the railway right of way to a stake eight miles and 200 feet from the Hampton county court house; thence in a westerly direction to the confluence of Beach branch with the Coosawhatchie river; thence up the run of Beach branch to its intersection with the eastern edge of the right of way of the Southern Railway Company; thence southerly along the eastern edge of the right of way 3.78 miles to a stake.

"Thence south 49 1-2 degrees west 1.68 miles to the junction of the Hudson Ferry Road and the Sisters Ferry Road; thence southerly along the south side of the Hudson Ferry Road to a stake about one-half mile above the Long Creek bridge; thence in a straight line south 71 degrees west about 1.75 miles to a stake on the east side of the river road; thence in a straight line south 55 degrees west 10.14 feet to a stake between an ironwood tree and a small branch; thence west 3,306 feet to a stake on the east side of the Savannah river; thence continuing west to a point in the Savannah river in the South Carolina-Georgia State line; thence northerly along the South Carolina-Georgia State line to the point of beginning."

## BENET'S CAPITOL SERVICE ENDS.

South Carolina Senator Making Motor Trip Home.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Senator Benet wound up his official work in Washington today and left in an automobile with Mrs. Benet for Columbia. They expect to reach home about Sunday.

He had a conference with the secretary of war this morning and took up with him the question of getting casualty lists of the Thirtieth Division. "I hope some announcement will be made about it shortly," Senator Benet said.

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and devotion such as yours can bring. The country and the world knows that it owes to you a debt of thanks and gratitude which cannot be measured by words but only by the affection, the respect, and the esteem, now yours, of those among whom you live and from whom you have taken that which was beyond price."

In transmitting Secretary Baker's order to the State draft executives and local and district boards, Gen. Crowder added his personal congratulations upon their "truly great achievements of the past year and a half."

## GERMANY YIELDS TO ALLIED ARMS; EQUIVALENT TO ABSOLUTE SURRENDER

Nov. 12.—Victory and peace! After more than four years of struggling the rights of mankind are served. The greatest day in the history of nations has dawned.

The German militaristic classes—arrogant beyond expression—are in defeat.

Kaiser and Crown Prince are in flight—refugees in an alien country. Germanic kings and potentates no longer hold their sway.

The Allied arms are triumphant. Imperialistic Germany has met the fate that ultimately must come to any country that seeks to rule the world.

Deserted by her allies, Germany, on her knees, is accepting terms of capitulation which amount virtually to abject surrender. Except for actual hostile military invasion, the once great European power, the ambition of the monarch of which was to dominate over all, is in complete defeat.

### Edict of Allies.

Beaten on the field of battle, the edict of the Allied chief command is that the German armies shall retire into their own home land from all invaded territory. Impotent as the German armies shall be, also as impotent shall be the German fleet. Colonies are lost and the hand that sought to reach out and attain additional territory is withered by the ruling of the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Reparation and restitution, in fact, full compensation of all kinds, is to be made by Germany for all the disaster that has followed her armies and those of her allies throughout the world war.

### Handwriting On Wall.

The handwriting was on the wall for Germany. Her troops had fought valiantly throughout the more than four years of warfare. But what had been considered in Germany an invincible army was beaten in feats of arms by the Allied Powers. Even before Germany's allies deserted her the strength of the Entente Allies had become apparent. Unprepared, they had resisted more than four years the assaults of an enemy who had been preparing for combat since the Franco-Prussian war.

With a determination that could never recognize defeat, Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, and Russia were overrun. Hard days were experienced by the Allies, but the smile of hopefulness of satisfaction in ultimate success—never faded. When finally the United States was drawn into the war by Germany's continued violations of international law and of the precepts of humanity, the gleam of the dawn of victory for world democracy rose in the sky.

### Saved by White Flag.

On the field of battle in France and Belgium the Germans were fast being defeated when they flew the white flag of submission and asked for terms of peace. Everywhere, from the Belgian coast to the Moselle river, the Allies were pressing them. It was only a matter of time when their armies would be decisively beaten on the battlefield. Their great fortified lines of resistance had crumbled successively under the impetus of the attacks of their foes. They were being harried everywhere from pillar to post. Even the great Rhine fortifications, it was foreseen, would prove no barrier to the onward rush of the victorious armies. Hence, Germany, deserted by her allies, recognized that defeat stared her in the face and capitulated.

For Germany as a nation—shorn of her imperialistic and militaristic powers—the defeat may not prove in the long run of disadvantage. Already the revolutions throughout the country are tending towards democratization, which may prove the salvation of a country once controlled by war lords.

### Fighting Stops.

Fighting on the battle fronts ended at 6 o'clock Monday morning, Eastern time, in the United States. The armies of the Allies at that time were hard harrying the enemy.

The British troops were fighting their foes across the Belgian frontier in Belgium. The French had all but cleared the Germans from Northern France. The Americans were driving northward up the Meuse and Moselle rivers, threatening the enemy with capitulation by envelopment.

The hostilities ended on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918. The Ameri-

can infantrymen, in true sportsmanlike fashion, kept the time. Their eyes were on their wrist watches as they advanced up the Meuse and Moselle sectors, in the fear that they would fire a shot after the stipulated time for the cessation of hostilities arrived. Not one whit less exact in their sportsmanship were the American artillerymen behind the lines, who awaited to the second the time for the calling off of the fighting and then loosed from their big guns—a thousand of them—a rain of shells as a parting salute to the defeated foe.

### Terms of Armistice.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war.

The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of one hundred and sixty submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships. Beside the surrender of 160 submarines, it is required that all others shall have their crews paid off, put out of commission and placed under the supervision of the Allied and American naval forces.

All Allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the Allied countries.

Among the financial terms included are restitution for damage done by the German armies; restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Rumania.

The military terms include the surrender of 5,000 guns, half field and half light artillery; 30,000 machine guns; 3,000 flame throwers and 2,000 airplanes.

The surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the Allies and stores of coal and iron also are included.

The immediate repatriation of all Allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action of the Allies also is included.

In connection with the abandoning of the left bank of the Rhine it is provided that the Allies shall hold the crossings of the river at Coblenz, Cologne and Mayence, together with bridgeheads in a thirty kilometer radius.

The right bank of the Rhine and that occupied by the Allies is to become a neutral zone and the bank held by the Germans is to be evacuated in nineteen days, but the President spoke of the war as "coming to an end."

The repatriation of the thousands of civilians deported from France and Belgium within fourteen days also is required.

Freedom of access to the Baltic, with power to occupy German forts in the Kattegat, is another provision. The Germans must also reveal mines, poisoned wells and like agencies of destruction and the Allied blockade is to remain unchanged during the period of armistice.

All ports on the Black sea occupied by Germans are to be surrendered and the Russian war vessels recently taken by the German naval forces also are to be surrendered to the Allies.

These are the "high spots" of the terms as the President read them to congress. Germany's acceptance of them, he said, signaled the end of the war, because it made her powerless to renew it.

Thielen Theatre will reopen on next Monday, November 18th. Matinee Monday afternoon at 4:45. First class pictures will be shown as usual.—adv.

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## STRENGTH OF U. S. ARMY.

Total of 3,764,677 When Hostilities Ceased.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The American army had reached a total strength of 3,764,677 men when hostilities ceased today, according to official figures at the War Department. Of that number 2,200,000 had been sent to France, Italy or Russia. The remainder were under arms in camps in this country.

### What Has Been Done By America.

Washington.—America's entrance in to the great war in April, 1917, sounded the doom of German hopes for the conquest of the world. The crumbling of the central powers was assured in view of the dramatic efforts put forth by this nation to bring a quick and complete victory. Here are some of the things America has accomplished in her 19 months at war:

Increased her army from 212,034 officers and men to approximately 3,700,000 officers and men.

Increased her navy from 82,237 officers and men to approximately 550,000 officers and men.

Landed the first contingent of the expeditionary forces safely at a French port in 88 days after declaring war.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrol work 28 days after war was declared.

American troops went into the line for their baptism of fire 187 days after we entered the war.

American troops permanently took over a part of the firing line in January, 1918, or nine months after entering the war.

Over 2,000,000 American troops had arrived in Europe when the war ended. Most of these had participated in major fighting.

And meantime America has poured out its gold to aid its associates in the war. A total of \$7,732,967,666 have been loaned to the allies as follows: Great Britain \$3,745,004,000; France \$2,365,000,000; Italy \$1,060,000,000; Belgium, \$183,540,000; Cuba, \$15,000,000; Greece, \$15,790,000; Serbia, \$12,000,000; Rumania \$6,666,666; Liberia, \$5,000,000, and Russia has been given a credit of \$325,000,000 of which only \$187,500,000 was paid before her collapse.

And to meet these loans and other war bills, the American people have contributed during the period \$22,752,991,800, divided as follows:

Liberty Loans, \$16,850,471,000; War Savings \$760,600,000, and revenues from taxes, customs, etc., \$5,181,975,000.

Expenditures for the war totalled to November 1st, approximately \$20,543,471,000.

Great cantonments for training troops have been erected all over the country. Huge munitions plants are under construction costing scores of millions. Machine guns are being produced now at the rate of 620 a day and 3 1-2 inch shells at the rate of 45 a day.

Hundreds of new naval vessels of all types from the biggest battleships afloat to Eagle boats are under construction or contracted for.

In the field of aircraft production this country had produced here 9,674 planes up to mid-October and 24,672 engines. In addition we had acquired abroad 3,129 planes and engines and production was going forward at a rapid pace.

Our shipbuilding record has astonished the world. During the war period 732 ships were launched of which 471 of a total of 3,115,000 deadweight tons have been completed and are in service. A total of 1,417 ships—7,326,000 deadweight tons—were flying the American flag on November 1st. Eight hundred and ninety-one additional ships of approximately 2,500,000 deadweight tons are under control of the shipbuilding board.

Shipyard employees have increased from 50,000 before the war to more than 400,000 men now. The payroll of these men averages more than \$10,500,000 weekly.

To meet the giants efforts of America, congress early in the war appropriated over \$50,000,000,000 included in which were authorizations for \$10,000,000,000 in loans to the allies.

Of the great appropriations over \$23,000,000,000 were set aside for the building up and maintenance of the army, including all supplies and fortifications.

Among the other appropriations were the following:

Shipbuilding, \$2,392,000,000; aircraft, \$1,584,000,000; navy, \$2,382,000,000;

## REVOLUTION IN GERMANY

FOURTEEN STATES SECURELY IN HANDS OF SOCIALISTS.

Deputy Ebert Forms Committee to Act in Conjunction With Soldiers and Workmen.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—The revolution in Germany is, to all intents and purposes, an accepted fact.

The revolt has not yet spread through the whole empire, but fourteen of the twenty-six States, including all the four kingdoms and all other important States, are reported securely in the hands of the revolutionists.

The small States which apparently are not yet affected cannot hope, it is believed here, to stay the triumphal progress of the Socialists.

The Kingdom of Wurtemberg has been declared a republic and the King has announced he will not stand in the way of any movement demanded by a majority of the people.

The free cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Luebeck are ruled by Socialists. In the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the power of the rulers is gone. The Grand Dukes are conferring with delegations and promising all reforms demanded, but their thrones are tottering.

In Berlin great street demonstrations took place Sunday, the marchers carrying banners with the inscription "freedom, peace and bread" and singing the workmen's Marseillaise. The Socialist leaders Goehre and Sudekum, who are officers in the Landwehr, have issued an appeal to all officers not to proye useless bloodshed.

Deputy Ebert and other party leaders have formed a committee of twelve men, representing the larger political factions, to facilitate cooperation with the Soldiers Council.

No German press comment on the situation has reached Copenhagen over the Socialist-controlled wires, except a brief appeal by Germania, the Centrist organ to the people to remember that the adoption of Bolshevism would mean continued war with the Allies and misery for the people. The independent Socialists, according to a special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende are demanding further concessions.

### NOT NECESSARY TO FIX PRICE.

Cotton Committee Will So Report to President Wilson.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Fixing of prices of raw cotton is unnecessary and impracticable, President Wilson will be told by the cotton investigating committee of the War Industries Board. This announcement was made tonight by Dr. Thomas W. Page, chairman of the committee.

The committee's conclusion, Dr. Page said, was based on the fact that there is no prospective shortage of cotton and the belief that the cotton distribution committee can secure a proportionate marketing of the lower as well as the higher grades of cotton more effectively by other methods. Continuance of the work of this committee is recommended. Dr. Page's statement was said to embody the essential points of the report which the committee will present soon to the President. It is said that there would be no way of enforcing a fixed price except through "the readiness of the government to purchase" the entire crop.

This, the statement continued, would involve the closing of cotton exchanges, while merchants, bankers, or other intermediaries would be seriously affected, and many probably put entirely out of business. The establishment at great cost of a government system of inspection and certification also would be necessary, it was said, if price fixing was undertaken.

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000,000; railroad, \$500,000,000; war finance corporation, \$500,000,000; war insurance, \$221,400,000; interest on the public debt; \$588,000,000; food administration including the Grain Corporation, \$162,385,000, and for fuel administration, \$2,618,000,000.